

PDNA

POST-DISASTER NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Assessing Disaster Risks in Post Disaster Needs Assessments



OUTLINE

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PDNA : OBJECTIVES APPROACH AND DELIVERABLES

What is a PDNA?

- A framework to assist governments to **estimate** the extent of disaster's effects and impact **across all sectors** and social groups.
- On basis of these findings, produce an actionable and sustainable **recovery strategy** including for mobilizing financial and technical resources.

Objective of the PDNA

Support **country-led assessments** to initiate recovery planning processes through a coordinated inter-institutional platform integrating the concerted efforts of national and international partners.

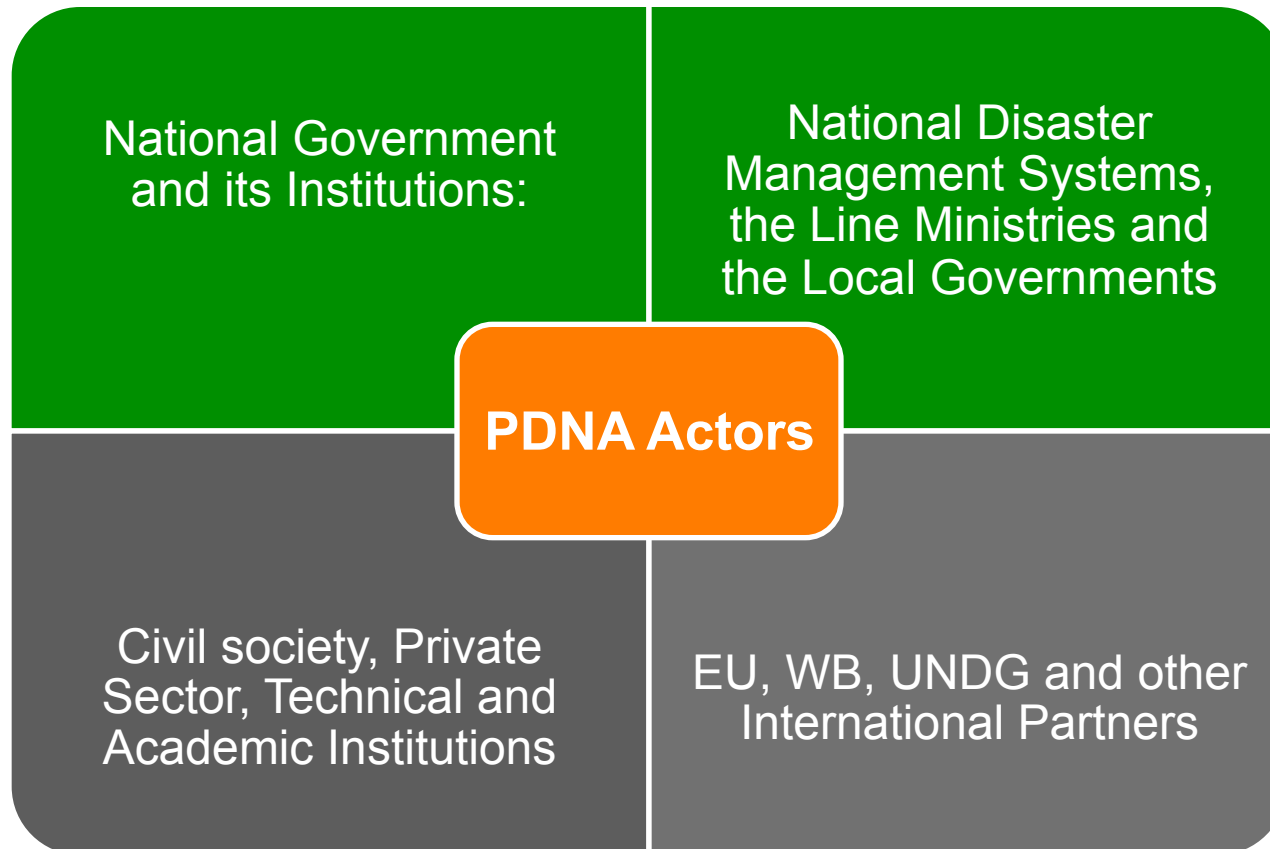


Key Stakeholders in the PDNA

2008 : Commitment between three partners EU, WB and UN system

- To work under the leadership of the national government.
- To support planning and implementation of national recovery.
- To use common methodology for assessment.
- To enhance a country's resilience to crisis

KEY ACTORS



Typical Sectors and Subsectors

PRODUCTIVE

-  Agriculture
-  Commerce
-  Industry
-  Tourism

SOCIAL

-  Housing
-  Education
-  Health
-  Culture

INFRASTRUCTURE

-  Water & Sanitation
-  Community infrastructure
-  Energy
-  Transport
-  Telecommunications

CROSS-CUTTING

GENDER

GOVERNANCE

ENVIRONMENT

DISASTER RISK
REDUCTION

EMPLOYMENT AND
LIVELIHOODS

Note: The diagram above illustrates the typical sectors that are assessed in the PDNA, this can vary from country to country.

PDNA Deliverables



Consolidated Assessment Report
based on sector reports that present disaster effect and impact, recovery needs, and impact on cross-cutting concerns.



Recovery Strategy
including the vision for national recovery, prioritized sector-specific recovery interventions, costs, timelines and potential actors.



Basis for Mobilizing (Financial) Resources through allocation of local, national and international sources.

Strategy to address Disaster Risks and build Resilience



Outline for Implementation Mechanism
led by the affected country for implementing the recovery strategy.



ASSESSING DISASTER RISKS IN NEPAL PDNA



Background

- The major **earthquakes** of 25 April and 12 May 2015 **devastated parts of central Nepal**.
- The country had not faced a disaster of this magnitude for over 80 years.
- On 12 May 2015, the **GoN called for a PDNA** to be carried out under the **leadership of the National Planning Commission (NPC)** with the help of all line ministries and a core group of development partners led by the **UN, WB, ADB, EU and JICA**.
- More than 250 national and foreign experts worked to produce the assessment covering **23 sectors** in less than one month.

23 Sectors Assessed in 31 districts*

Social Sectors:

Housing, Health & Population, Nutrition, Education, and Cultural Heritage

Productive Sectors:

Agriculture, Irrigation, Commerce & Industry, Tourism, and Financial Sector

Infrastructure Sectors:

Electricity, Communications, Community Infrastructure, Transport and Water, Sanitation & Hygiene

Cross-cutting Sectors:

Governance, **Disaster Risk Reduction**, Environment & Forestry, Employment & Livelihoods, Social Protection, Gender Equity & Social Inclusion, Poverty and Human Development, and Macroeconomic Impact Assessment.

*** 14 districts were the most affected.**

Damage, losses and needs were estimated in these 14 districts, the rest of them were covered on the basis of data availability .

DRR sector assessment: Methodology

- A detailed analysis of existing studies and reports on DRR.
- An intensive exercise of data collection, field visits and verification.
- Consultation with a range of stakeholders to identify the key issues and develop a DRR strategy.



DRR sector assessment: Key elements



Key elements reviewed :

- Nature of risks in Nepal.
- DRR institutional systems of risk governance.
- Status of EWS.
- Preparedness and response capacities.
- Multi hazard risk monitoring capacities and systems.

Key Findings : Specific to EQ risks

- Two decades old seismic hazard map does not provide a full picture of EQ risks. An updated seismic hazard model to inform public policies for land-use planning, building regulations, insurance, and emergency preparedness.
- The coverage & network of seismometers needs to be increased to create a strong database of seismic data.
- The Terai region is most prone to the risk of liquefaction. Further studies need to be undertaken to estimate the potential for liquefaction.

Key Findings : Landslides risks

- Landslides caused by EQ made six districts more susceptible to flooding. Cracks were observed along slopes in several districts indicating occurrence of landslides.
- Recommendation to monitor rainfall continuously by installing automatic rain gauge stations at strategic locations to assess landslide risks.
- Upgrade existing land use and land cover maps to inform areas under landslide risks.

Key Findings : GLOF risks

- No immediate threat of GLOF but some cracks in the moraine dam of the high-risk Tsho Rolpa lake and downstream in Imja lake was noted.
- Tsho Rolpa GLOF could potentially affect up to 100 kilometres downstream, threatens lives of about 10,000 people and their assets including hydro power projects.
- Tsho Rolpa and Imja lakes need to be monitored and an elaborate network of instruments to be installed in higher Himalayas to monitor the glaciers and the storage of meltwater.

Key Findings : Institutions & Systems

- The DRM legislation is response-centric. Critical need is to regulate physical development by integrating disaster risks in planning.
- Enforcement of NBC weak due to limited technical and financial resources, shortage of skilled manpower and lack of political commitment. NBC needs to be revised.
- Land use plans and settlement planning become key issues in view of the large scale damage to houses (800,000).
- Risk assessments are fragmented and do not follow a unified methodology.
- Economic impacts of climate hazards risks on agriculture, hydro-electricity generation not well documented and addressed.

Key Recommendations

- Enhance capacities of DRR institutions to integrate DRR into recovery and reconstruction processes.
- Compliance to building codes through implementing code compliant manuals, trained human resources in the construction and expanding the electronic building permit system.
- Menu of locally relevant and cost effective construction technologies and risk sensitive land use planning promoted for reconstruction of houses and settlements.
- Early Warning and hazard monitoring capacities for geophysical and hydro meteorological hazards enhanced.
- Local development plans integrate disaster preparedness and adaptation to climate change.

DRR Sector Recovery needs

Recovery Needs	Budget USD
Enhancing multi hazard risk monitoring and early warning systems	5,069,000
Improving Legal and Institutional Arrangements	2,619,000
Improving preparedness, response, relief and logistics system,	28,464,000
Earthquake Risk Reduction, safe building construction practices and build back better	7,950,000
Reconstruction of damaged DRM infrastructure	5,069,000
Improving Integration of CCA and DRR in recovery and reconstruction	2,881,000



Questions?

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*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*

Thank you very much

Rajesh Sharma
rajesh.sharma@undp.org

UNDP Bangkok Regional Hub